CAROLINA OBSERVER.

L. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1831. [NO. 742.

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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d during the year of subscription; or
at the end of the year.

RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per
e first, and thirty cents for each succeed-
tion. Advertisers are requested to state
er of insertions desired, or they will be con-
tinued, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

EY IN REQUISITION.

The Subscriber most earnestly requests all persons indebted to him by bond and open account, to call and settle the same, as my situation does of further indulgence.

HENRY L. JONES.

ville, August 16, 1831. 41tf.

HADLOCK'S VEGETABLE POWDER,

May be had on application to

J. H. HOOPER.

16, 1831. 41-4w.

Notice.

ing Magistrates of Cumberland County are
by notified to attend at the Court House in
ille, on Tuesday the 6th September next, at
k, M., for the purpose of electing a Clerk of
and taking the Sheriff's bonds.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

15, 1831. 41-3w.

Notice.

Subscriber having declined the Office of Con-
ble in Cumberland County, hereby earnestly
all those who have Papers in his hands, to
ward and receive them.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

16, 1831. 41 3w.

SAVE COST.

All those indebted to me on book Account or Notes due, are requested to come forward and pay up, on or before next Court, or else they them in the hands of an officer for collection, ther indulgence can be given.

DONALD McQUEIN.

ville, *August* 11, 1831. 41-3w.

Paper.

d supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and
er PAPER, among which is some Rose and
Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams
Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

16, 1831.

The OBSERVER OFFICE having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type, Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Phila-
and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Pro-
prepared to execute all kinds of Job Print-
style equal to any in the Southern Country.

16, 1831.

JAMES KYLE

just received by the late arrivals from New
k and Philadelphia, a large and general as-
of

DRY GOODS,

RDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
which will be offered at reduced prices, by
e or retail.
8. 40tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

AMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well assortment of

LL & WINTER GOODS,

be receiving by every arrival from N. York,
al supplies. Those wishing to purchase by
lity or otherwise, will please call and exam-
stock, which is too large to enumerate the
articles in an advertisement. Among their
e a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bom-
Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints,
uslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Um-
Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the
of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

eville, August 10. 40tf.

REMOVAL.

h, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

Subscriber respectfully informs the public,
he has removed his shop to the second sto-
. A. McLauchlin's Carriage Maker's Shop,
y Point, where he is prepared to execute
rs in his line of business, with neatness and
, and on reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

eville, August 8. 40tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

t application will be made to the President
Directors of the State Bank of North Caro-
Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for
ares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, stand
ually in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the
certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

eville, August 9, 1831.

BLANKS.

HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks,
as fast as other engagements will permit. He
on hand,

and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Court Vendi. Expo.
's Tax Receipts,
Bonds.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock

☞ New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount

August 9, 1831. ‖40tf.‖

NOTICE.

Any persons having Nails or other iron articles damaged by the late fire, may receive the value of them in money, by applying to the Subscriber, at Messrs Willkings & Co's.

H. MANLEY.

Fayetteville, August 9. 40tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th 1831 40tf

The Subscribers

HAVE left their Notes and Accounts, during their absence from the State, in the hands of Mr. Wm. Nott, who is hereby authorised to settle the same, and grant discharges.

WM. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 7. 40-3t.

PREMIUM.

The publishers of the Saturday Courier, grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward and Spragg, Philadelphia, *free of postage*, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esq'rs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, *public* information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent*

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office.

The name of the liberal individual in Philadelphia, who lost a letter in one of the Churches on Sunday week containing $5000. and who rewarded the Sexton's son, for finding it with a reward of *twenty-five cents*—ought to be made known for the benefit of society. *Such* examples of munificence are very common.—What a fine subject for satire would he have made for pope. The character of *Gripes* is thrown into the shade beside it.—*Rich. Compiler.*

LETTER FROM GOV. BRANCH.

The following letter from Governor Branch to the editor, confirms what has before been said by Mr. Berrien and Mr. Ingham.

Enfield, August 1st, 1831.

SIR: I have observed in the Globe, which came to hand by the last mail, the following paragraph in Mr. Blair's letter of the 21st of July to Judge Berrien: "When the statement which I made, predicated upon Col. Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the application to the President which you seem to think I ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote, and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and yourself, &c."

I cannot believe that Gen. Jackson has authorized any person to say that he ever read, or made known to me, the paper or memorandum mentioned. If he has, the ve are at issue. No paper of the kind was read, or made known to me, by Gen. Jackson, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have as yet prepared no narrative of the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself; and, in truth, where is the necessity *now* for me to do so?

The President, in his letter to Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, says, that "*the want of harmony in his Cabinet*," &c. was the cause of our dismissal; or, in other words, *for his reorganization;* and Judge Berrien and Mr. Ingham, *I know*, have truly interpreted the meaning of this *mystical* expression—*want of harmony.*

I have too much respect for the intelligence of the American people to believe that they will be at any loss to arrive at an accurate conclusion from the facts already placed in their possession.

If, however, it becomes necessary hereafter for me to appear before the public, I trust that I shall unhesitatingly do so.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JNO. BRANCH.

To the editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

BLUE SPRING, 2D AUGUST, 1831.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23d ult. that Mr. Ingham had published his letter to me, as well as his statement. You will please, therefore, to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your ob't servant,

R'H. M. JOHNSON.

Blue Spring, July 31, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 16th instant was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems, you have prepared for the Public, purporting to contain separate conversations, with the President and myself, relative to an allegation made in the public journals, that General Jackson had authorized a Member of Congress to require of Mess. Berrien, Branch, and yourself, and your families, to associate with Major Eaton, and his family, under the penalty of being dismissed from office. You refer to two articles in the Globe to justify your appeal to the public, previously to receiving my answer, in which it appeared that I had denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me. After the publication of this accusation against General Jackson, I received a letter from a friend, intimating that I was the member of Congress to whom allusion was made, and requesting to know if I had ever made such a communication. In my answer, I confined myself to the specific accusation thus publicly made against the President, and which is attributable to yourself, and most unequivocally denied that General Jackson ever made such a requisition through me, and as positively denied having ever made such a statement to you. On the contrary, I asserted, and now repeat, I did inform you, in each and every interview, that the President disclaimed any right or intention to interfere in any manner whatever with the regulation of your private or social intercourse.

Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged to serve you and other friends, in a matter of a delicate and highly confidential nature, and in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found myself presented in the public journals as a witness impeaching one of those friends, and ascribing to him declarations which he never made; and placed in that attitude by you, self-respect and self-defence called upon me to correct that erroneous statement. I cannot, therefore, agree with you, that I did in any degree change my view of the subject in considering it improper in any of the parties to come before the public without the opportunity of comparing our different recollections.—But if you feel under any obligations of a personal or political character to come before the public previously, you will find me as ready as yourself to meet any responsibility or difficulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my correspondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character not to be divulged to any one, and have therefore confined it to my own bosom. The object of my first letter to you was to declare frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect respect and friendship, that I was misunderstood, provided I was the member of Congress to whom reference was made, that you might have it in your power to correct your misapprehension of my communications.

I did not see how it could impeach your character or lessen your reputation to consider and acknowledge it a mistake, without your assumption of the ground that you understood me better than I understood myself, and that you could make the public believe so. My standard of confidence and friendship, arising from a personal and political intimacy of twenty years, would have dictated that course to me. Such a course could have been injurious to none, and less tronblesome to all. But, so far as I am concerned, I feel perfectly willing to take the course adopted by yourself, of placing our views before the public. I do not, however, think that it will be much benefitted by our labours; and I am farther induced to believe that the public will place a less value upon the controversy than you do. In denying the confidential character of our conversations, you urge, as one consideration, that the intimation to invite Maj. Eaton and his family to your large parties was offensive, although you are *kind* enough to believe that I did not so intend it? If the nature of the suggestion changed in your mind the character of the conversation, and the relation of that perfect friendship which had so long existed, would it not have been magnanimous and generous in you to have advised me of it? I now come to the material point in controversy—whether General Jackson, through me, required of you to invite Maj. Eaton and his family to your large parties. This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties. But Gen. Jackson never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly; nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by Gen. Jackson against this part of his cabinet was specific, that he had been informed, and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have Maj. Eaton and his family excluded from all respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading him, and thus drive him from office; and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the *desired* effect. He proposed no mode of accommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such was the fact he would dismiss them from office. He then read to me a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act, which disclaimed the right to interfere with the social relations of his cabinet. Acting in the capacity of a mutual friend, and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed that I would have misrepresented any of the parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view? I should have cons dered it a gross violation of the ties of that friendship which then existed between us, to have carried such a message, as that you should invite Maj. Eaton and his family, or any other persons, to your large or small parties, under a menace of dismissal from office. When the President mentioned this charge of conspiracy, I vindicated you against it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misinformed. To prevent a rupture, I requested the President to postpone calling upon those members of his cabinet till Saturday, that I might have the opportunity of two days to converse with them.

When I made my report to the President, I informed him that I was confirmed in my opinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed as to the combination and conspiracy. I informed him of your unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which transpired between us calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was this report of mine that gave him satisfaction, and changed his *feelings and determination*—not *his ground* as you have supposed; with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated; nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you that he had changed his ground. It is true that I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not recollect the precise language used to convey my idea to that excitement. I presume you had the advantage of your private *memoranda*, when you say I compared him to a roaring Lion.

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the President had informed me that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea.

The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations, the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connection with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumors against Maj. Eaton and his family had been opened to him by Doctor Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed—this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Doctor Ely's name was mentioned. Again, you say I called at your house about 6 o'clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's. The fact is that you called for me at my lodgings about that time, by a previous appointment. This is a mistake in a *matter of fact* of no great importance, except to show how easily we forget. If we thus differ in matter of fact, how much more liable to differ as to words; and still more as to the time, manner, and circumstances in which these words have been introduced, and still more as to the precise meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the hearer!

Having thought it important to memorandum our conversation, would it not have given additional proof of your friendship and confidence, and would it not have been an act of justice to me, to have furnished me with it, (so far as I was concerned,) that I might have corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impressions which my conversations may have made upon you? The witness in court is often misunderstood by lawyers and jury, and as often called upon to correct the mistake and to explain his meaning; and you have gained little, in your desire to be accurate, so far as I am concerned, by failing to present me with your private memoranda; and if now furnished, I dare think that I might put a different construction upon your own notes.

Again: you are incorrect in supposing that I informed you that the *President requested* me to converse with you and your colleagues. It was my own proposition; and in this you will find I am supported by Mr Berrien. Nor did I ever say that your families had not returned the call of Mrs. Eaton; and that if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied. Such an idea never entered my mind; for I never did know the precise manner in which the social non-intercourse existed between four families, whether cards had ever passed from either or not; and sure I am that the President and myself never had any conversation on the subject. From first to last my efforts were put forth to reconcile the parties concerned; they were for the time being successful. I have never claimed any merit for what I did: I felt happy, however, that I was in any way instrumental in prolonging the political relations which have since been severed, in which I have had no agency, and which I deeply regretted. Having thus acted, to my great mortification I find myself dragged before the public to vindicate myself against sentiments and conversations imputed to me by a part of those friends, without the opportunity of explaining to them their misapprehension of what I did say.

Without adverting to any farther inaccuracies of your letter and statement, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

R'H. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

From the National Intelligencer.

From Pennsylvania, our information is such as to induce the belief that a great change is taking place in the political complexion of that State. A citizen of another now travelling in that State, writing to us under date of 4th of August, says as follows:

"The change in Pennsylvania is beyond conception. I have seen persons from all parts of the State, and all give the same intelligence. There is one universal wish on the part of the Jackson men, that the General should retire from the field. I have seen but two persons who hold a contrary opinion. From much intercourse and conversation with the most intelligent of the party, and I have sought every opportunity to gain information, the President will be respectfully, but firmly and decisively, informed of this wish; and the general impression is, that, when so informed by his *real friends*, he will retire.

"Mr. Berrien's address has had great weight with all parties. None impeach his integrity or doubt his veracity, and all regret the course of the President."

Another letter to the Editors from another quarter of the State confirms the suggestion of a great change in public sentiment, gives some particular examples of it, and concludes as follows.

"Many of the intelligent portion of the General's friends here have abandoned him. Their numbers now are such as to encourage them to speak freely and boldly, without regard to the denunciation or resentment of their late dominant and intolerant party. What the effect will be with our multitude, who do not read or inquire much, a short time will develope. I am inclined to think, that in public sentiment there is a tide and current *set in our favor*, which will, even here, be too much for the hitherto irresistible name of Jackson."

Squirrel Hunt.—At a muster of the Paw creek militia Company, in the early part of the present season, a declaration of war was resolved upon against the *squirrel* tribe—a bloody war of extermination. The Company was divided into two detachments, under the respective commands of the Captain and Lieutenant; the members of each detachment were to use their own discretion in carrying on the war, and to make report at the next meeting of the Company, being an interval of from two to three months. At the late muster the following list of killed was handed in: by Capt. Thompson's party, 1057—by Lieut. Love's, 427; making a grand total of 1484.

Here are nearly fifteen hundred squirrels destroyed in one small section of the county; let each militia company adopt the same plan, and we venture to say the farmers would have little cause to complain of the depredations of squirrels.—*Miners' & Farmers' Journal.*

It was Bishop Horne's opinion, that there is no better moralist than a newspaper. He says: "The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes displayed in a newspaper, are so many admonitions and warnings, so many beacons, to turn others from the rocks on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful persuasive from suspicion, jealousy, anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy, than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy, than an auction of estates, houses and furniture?—"Talk they of morals?" There is no need of Hutchinson, Smith, or Paley. 'Only take a Newspaper, and consider it well; read it, and it will instruct thee *plenius et melius Chrysippo et Crantore.*"

Louis Bonaparte has addressed a letter from London to the Temps, complaining of political motives being ascribed to him and his mother, the Duchess of St. Leu. He is in England, he says, because France is still shut against him. He would have joined the ranks of liberty in Belgium or in Poland, but that his name, he feared, might alarm a too timid diplomacy, while his sympathy would be attributed to views of personal ambition.

NOMINATION OF JOHN C. CALHOUN,

For the Presidency of the United States.

The meeting of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, at the Broadway House last evening, was numerous and highly respectable. The room was filled. The chair was taken by John Woodward, Esq. one of the Delegates to the last Herkimer Convention, assisted by Col. Alex. Hamilton. David Brush and George Bruce, Esq'rs. were appointed Secretaries. The subjoined resolutions, with the exception of the two last, were presented by Col. Alex. Hamilton, and unanimously adopted. The two last, which were offered by other persons present, were also adopted unanimously.

It was unanimously Resolved, In consideration of the commanding talents, the unblemished reputation, the consistent republicanism, and the enlightened patriotism of JOHN C. CALHOUN, to nominate him as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and to invite the earnest co-operation of our fellow-citizens to promote and ensure the election of this distinguished individual.

It was further Resolved, To bestow our best efforts and exert every honorable means to advance the political influence of John C. Calhoun; as essentially important, to give permanency to our Republican Institutions, and *dignity and intelligence* to the administration of our public affairs, which most desirable results we confidently anticipate from his profound and extensive knowledge of our general interests, his tried worth and long experience in our national councils, and his uniform and able support of every energetic measure, calculated to elevate and sustain the true honor and permanent prosperity of the American Confederation.

It was further Resolved, That we contemplate with deep regret the unfortunate entanglements and discreditable embarrassments in which the Presidential independence and dignity have become involved and degraded, the more especially, that, as the early friends of General Jackson, we imagined that there was substantial reason to hope, that his elevation would secure to the National Cabinet, undoubted talents, purity of motive, enlarged political views, to the entire exclusion of every kind of favoritism, temporizing expedients, and proscriptive changes in official stations.

It was further Resolved, That we have contemplated, with serious alarm, the recent efforts of the Executive, to procure the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, as a dangerous and impolitic attempt to subvert the supervisory usefulness of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in effect, tending to produce an entire annihilation of this important chain of judicial decisions on constitutional questions, thus rendering *all* Acts of State legislation independent of a salutary federal control, essential to an intelligent understanding of State Rights and the prerogatives and powers of the Union.

It was further Resolved, That we consider the prosperity of Commerce, the improvement of Agriculture, and the encouragement of Manufactures, as inseparably blended in one common cause, extending and contributing the means of success reciprocally to each other.

It was further Resolved, That every attempt to produce sectional distinctions, *or the exclusive advancement of any particular interest,* ought to be deprecated, as creative of paralyzing and baneful influences in the National Councils; and inasmuch as our federative government was established on principles of mutual concessions and general compromise, it ought consequently, to be administered in a spirit of conciliation, ever mindful of the general welfare, and never regardless of the feelings and prejudices of any essential portion of the American people.

It was further Resolved, That we duly appreciate the honorable and victorious achievements of the hero of New Orleans, and sincerely hope that he may weather the present storm, and enjoy in retirement the pleasing contemplation of his unfading military laurels, free from the contamination of a jaundiced civic wreath, unwisely aspired to, and for meritorious distinction, most unhappily acquired.

Resolved, That the practice adopted by Gen. Andrew Jackson, of removing from office, efficient and honorable men during the recess of the Senate, and filling the vacancies thus created, without the advice and consent of that body, is a dangerous exercise of the appointing power.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States ought to be so amended, that a person elected President for one term, should not again be eligible; and that the practice of appointing members of Congress to office under the control of the President, interferes with the expressed will of the people, creates an executive influence of corrupting tendency, and ought therefore to be abandoned.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairmen and Secretaries, and published.

JOHN WOODWARD, } *Chairmen.*
ALEX'R HAMILTON, }

DAVID BRUSH, } *Secretaries.*
GEO. BRUCE, }

COL. JOHNSON TO MR. BERRIEN.

The following copy of a letter from Colonel Johnson to Mr. Berrien has been forwarded to us for publication by Col. Johnson:

Oakland, (Ky.) July 20th, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 7th instant has been received. I find that you understood me to say, that the President would at least expect the invitation of Mrs. Eaton when you gave large and general parties. The President never did directly or indirectly express or intimate such an expectation. He informed me that he had been induced to believe that a part of his cabinet had entered into a combination to drive Maj. Eaton from it, by excluding him and his family from society; that he had been also informed that the successive parties to which you allude was a link in the chain: that attempts had been made even upon foreign Ministers to exclude Maj. Eaton and his family from their parties; that such a state of things gave him great distress: that he was determined at all hazards to have harmony in his cabinet. He then read a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act. In my conversation with you, I referred to this paper. No doubt it is now in existence. It disclaimed all intentions on the part of the President to regulate, in any manner whatever, the private or social intercourse of the members of his cabinet. As a mutual friend I called upon you, as a peace-maker, my object was to make the above communication in the most delicate manner possible. During our conversation, in the anxiety of my heart to serve my friend and my country, it was I alone, upon my own responsibility, who made the suggestion or proposition, or rather inquiry, whether you could not, at large and promiscuous parties, invite Maj. Eaton and his family.—From the total social non-intercourse of the members of the cabinet, the want of harmony was inferred, more than from any other circumstance; and my desire was to remedy that evil by the suggestion or inquiry which I made. It would have been an absolute, unqualified, and total misrepresentation of his views, if I had represented the President as making any such demand. You will therefore perceive that you have fallen into the mistake of supposing that I attributed to him what was the spontaneous, sole, and independent suggestion of my own mind. I have had no agency in bringing any part of our conversation before the public. I am happy in the recollection that my voluntary exertions to restore harmony to ancient friendship, for the time being, was not unavailing, by conversations and mutual explanations, between some of the parties, and that I have had no agency in producing the recent separation. Having now corrected your misapprehension of what I did say in my endeavors to prevent the disunion of my bosom friends, I feel as if I had performed another sacred duty. I have done it promptly, and in the same spirit of peace and friendship, I have confined my remarks to an explanation of what I said myself. This is done to avoid any unpleasant collision which too frequently arises among the best of friends and most honorable men when efforts are made to detail private conversations.

I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

THE "MALIGN INFLUENCE."

The following letter from General Desha, an early friend of General Jackson, is published with his consent. It establishes an important fact, viz: That Major Eaton informed him, while in Tennessee, "that as soon as he heard of the death of Mr. Timberlake, he determined to marry his widow." Does it follow that the Major had entertained an improper passion for her in the life-time of her husband?

Letter to the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

GALLATIN, TEN. JULY 20, 1831.

Sir: I was one of General Jackson's original, warm, personal, and political friends, who have been denounced for no other reason, as I believe, but that I could not say, Major Eaton was one of the greatest men in the nation, and that Mrs. Eaton was a slandered woman.

I took occasion to wait on Mr. Eaton before he married Mrs. Eaton, and informed him, as I thought I was bound to do, being his *personal friend,* of the rumors against the woman he intended to make his wife, and attempted to dissuade him from it. He informed me, in Tennessee, that as soon as he heard of the death of Timberlake, he determined to go to Washington and marry his widow, and communicated this intention to General Jackson, who approved of, and advised him to do so. I was in the city when it was rumored that Major Eaton would be apppointed in the cabinet, (a few days before the General was inaugurated.) I waited on the President, and gave him my opinion, honestly, that it would be an unfortunate appointment; that I could see disappointment and mortification in the countenances of his friends; that the country expected of him to select men for his cabinet of the first talents in the nation; that Major Eaton was not one of that description. The President's answer was, that Mr. Eaton was a talented man, and that he was well informed that it would be a very popular appointment in New York and Pennsylvania, and that * * * * * * had informed him, that the appointment of Eaton would be well received in Pennsylvania.

I believe General Jackson, to be honest, but has been badly advised by Van Buren, Eaton, and *Billy Lewis,* I have no doubt; and notwithstanding I believe that the plan for Mr. Calhoun's destruction had been settled upon by those gentlemen, before General Jackson's inauguration, I do not believe he could have been induced to act the part he did, but for Mrs. Calhoun's refusal (who was in the city at the time of Major Eaton's marriage, and for some time after,) to give countenance to, and associate with, Mrs. Eaton. I am now in favor of Gen. Jackson's re-election, in preference to H. Clay; but this is a time for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to be spread before the nation; for that is what the people are in search of.

I have said that I have been a warm, personal, and political friend of the President, which will not be denied by his supporters, or his opposers. I have contributed my mite for his elevation; and am satisfied, nay, will say, I am pleased with most of the measures of his administration, and give to them my hearty support; but I am not, with his attack upon Mr. Calhoun, who had been, and I am satisfied, honestly so, his warm and decided supporter during Mr. Adams's administration. I do not say this from rumor, for I happened to be an eye-witness for the two last years of Mr. Adams's administration, and had frequent conversations with him during that period. I am pleased with your course; and notwithstanding you will be denounced by the eleventh hour men, and will have to contend against the patronage of the administration, you will, in my opinion, be sustained by a majority of the democratic party in the Union, for your boldness in exposing the *intrigues* of an unprincipled set of men; and will conclude by saying, go on, for there is honesty enough yet in the great mass of the people, and they will sustain you.

Very Respectfully,

ROBT. DESHA.

General Duff Green.

From Tennessee we learn, in addition to former accounts, that *Thomas D. Arnold* is elected to Congress by a majority of 237 votes over *Pryor Lea,* (late member.) Mr. Arnold was a very decided opponent of the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and published a pamphlet on the occasion, which is well remembered.

From Missouri, we learn that *Spencer Pettis* is re-elected to Congress by a majority over Mr. *Barton.—Nat. Intell.*

Webster and Van Buren at Saratoga.—As chance would have it, Mr. Webster and Mr. Van Buren both took rooms at the same house—the United States Hotel. The latter was for a time rather shy of the "New England lion," and preferred biting his nails at a distance to participating in a discussion of the political topics of the day. The barrier, however, was at length removed; political hostilities were for the time buried, and the two giant partisans were seen arm in arm in the street, and protracting their sitting around the same social board. It was the genial, the mollifying and healing qualities of the wine, perhaps, that softened the asperities of these distinguished political opponents, and gave origin to numerous puns and dinner jokes, which were fully enjoyed at table, but which were it fair to reveal them, would suffer by a cold repetition abroad. One conundrum, however, was so happy, for an unstudied effort, that we shall take the license to record it. In the midst of pleasant repartee and sparkling wit, when school-boy familiarity was indulged, Mr. Webster asked Mr. Van-Buren why he was like a *Treaty confirmed.* "I suppose it must be," replied the New York magician, with a significient smile, "because I have been *Rat*-ified."

Boston Traveller.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter, Aug. 10.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

WE HAVE GAINED A SIGNAL VICTORY, against the most extraordinary and exceptionable exertions ever made by the Federal Administration in a single State. For weeks prior to the election, the public mail from Washington had been burthened with the Globe and other papers and documents, designed to influence the result. Papers friendly to our cause were totally excluded, or came with irregularity. Missionaries from that city, abandoning their public duties, were planted in different parts of the State. The Federal officers in the State were actively and constantly engaged. In the offices of the United States' Attorney at Frankfort more handbills were prepared and sent forth than Mr. Attorney will have briefs for a year to come. From the Advertiser at Louisville, (a press in the pay of the General Government,) extras by the bushel were scattered over the State, and the [Editor] has publicly boasted of his efforts. These extras, though issued fifteen days before the election, were attempted to be clandestinely circulated, to prevent counteraction. An Engineer came to the mountains of Floyd from Philadelphia, in the short space of seven days, to make reconnoissances at the instance of the Federal Executive, to amuse and deceive the People with imaginary projects of internal improvements! And this by an Executive which has repeatedly declared itself in opposition to the system of Internal Improvements! Rumor specifies the sums which particular Jackson candidates have received from abroad to disburse in the canvass.

Notwithstanding the whole artillery of the General Government has been thus directed against a single State, the People have triumphed in this unequal contest. All the returns have not been received, but enough is known to enable us to state that we have elected a decisive majority of the members of the House of Representatives of this State; and that we shall have, on joint ballot, a majority of 12 or 15. This majority is unpledged, or, rather, it is pledged to the good cause of the People, of the country, of public liberty, and public morals. It incontestibly secures the election of the U. S. Senator. Of this event our distant friends may rest perfectly assured. Mr. Marshall (C.) is elected in the place of Mr. Coleman (J.;) Judge Tompkins in place of Mr. Yancey; Mr. Allan as the successor of Judge Clarke; and Mr. Letcher and Mr. Chilton are both re-elected. On the other hand, Messrs. Adair, Wickliffe, Johnson, Daniel, and Lecompte, are elected; making five National Republican members and five Jacksonians. Two districts (Gaither's and Lyon's) remain to be heard from. Should both be re-elected, there will be five National Republicans in the next Congress and seven Jacksonians. At the election two years ago, there were ten Jacksonians elected and two of the opposition. At the recent election the Jackson majorities every where have been greatly reduced, and our majorities and minorities greatly increased.

But the fact is now ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, that a large majority of the people of the State are against Jackson. It is proved, 1st. by the elections to the State Legislature, which is a more satisfactory test than the election to the House of Representatives of the United States. The members to the former are elected from the several counties of the State; of the latter, from districts which may be so arranged, and are in fact so arranged, as to reflect erroneously the public sentiment of the whole State. 2d. It is proved by the majorities given in the Congressional districts. The majority given to the National Republican candidate in this district (say 1300) alone will neutralize the total majorities given to the Jackson candidates in four or five districts in which they have been elected. The National Republican vote in another district (Letcher's) is nearly double the amount of all the majorities in all the districts which have returned Jackson members, including that of Col. Johnson, where, although there was no contest, it is easy to ascertain the Jackson majority from the elections to the State Legislature. When all the returns are received by us we will demonstrate these statements.

Our distant friends may possibly apprehend, that if there be a majority of the delegation from this State to Congress in favor of Jackson, in the event of the Presidential election devolving on the House of Representatives, that majority may vote against Mr. Clay. Not so. We believe, from what we have heard, that the Jackson members are pledged, in the contingency supposed, to vote according to the wishes of the people of the State, announced through the Electoral College.

Wool—Has fallen and is falling. The manufacturers have nearly their stock in for the year—The farmers have been killing their calves and raising their lambs; so that next year the quantity of wool in the market will be great, and price less; and so on, till the farmers call raising wool a losing business and give their sheep to the hogs. Then wool will become scarce and the price will raise; and more sheep will be raised and the price will come down again, and so on indefinitely. It will however, be a good business on the whole for those who follow it steadily and judiciously; as all that it brings at the shearing floor, over 25 cents per lb. where sheep are well managed, is clear profit. Keep about as many sheep as your farm will most conveniently maintain, and you will have a steady though unequal profit. Go to speculating—disarrange your other business for the sake of keeping a great many sheep, just because wool now brings a good price, and you will probably bring your great crop of wool to market just in time to catch a loss.—*Hudson, N. Y. Col.*

We stop the press to announce the sale of the Highest Capital Prize, of $10,000! in the Lottery drawn this day, at my office, to a gentleman in this City.—No. 6 46 53, the grand capital of $10,000! Was actually sold by SCHUYLER, last Wednesday evening. Also many other splendid Capitals too numerous to mention.—*Schuyler's Herald, Aug.* 10.

ANTI-TARIFF PROCEEDINGS IN GEORGIA.

At a public meeting of the people, assembled from different parts of the State, at Athens, on the 3d of August inst. to take into consideration the notice of a proposition to hold an Anti-Tariff convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 30th of Sept. next, the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford presiding, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the object of said Convention, so far as it proposes, by peaceable and constitutional means, a redress of grievances, resulting from the unjust and unequal burthens of the tariff system, is approved, and that it is expedient to have the State of Georgia represented in the Convention.

Resolved, That

John M. Berrien, of Chatham,
Augustin S. Clayton, of Clark,
Joseph Cumming, of Chatham,
William Gaston, of do.
Richard Habersham, of do.
Alexander Telfair, of do.
William Cumming, of Richmond,
William H. Torrance, of Milledgeville,
Eli S. Shorter, of Putnam,
James Camak, of Milledgeville,
John Floyd, of Camden,
John Wingfield, of Morgan,
M. B. Lamar, of Putnam,
S. Harlow, of Burke,
James H. Couper, of St. Simons,
Joel Crawford, of Sparta,
Warren Jourdan, of Jones, and
Seaborn Jones, of Columbus,

be, and they are hereby, appointed Delegates for the purpose above expressed, and that they unite with their fellow-citizens from the other parts of the Union in their best exertions to procure from Congress a repeal or modification of said Tariff System.

Resolved, As this meeting entertains the most lively devotion to the Union of the States, and to prevent a misunderstanding of its views, that our State Delegates be instructed to confine their discussions, and the result thereof, exclusively, to a removal of the oppression under which the country labors in consequence of the system aforesaid, and that they refrain from all deliberations tending, either directly or remotely, to the dismemberment of the Union.

Resolved, That it is expected by this meeting, that their delegates will oppose the said system on the grounds of its unconstitutionality, as well as expediency.

On motion of Col. T. F. Foster, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings, and that they be published.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Chairman.

A. HULL, Sec'y.

FOREIGN.

The Morning Herald affirms that Paris "continues in a ferment, and all eyes are still turned towards the approaching anniversary of the revolution, which is invoked with exultation by the *movement* party, dreaded with horror by the friends of tranquility, and anticipated with intense anxiety by all. The Ministry seem to be fully sensible of the danger in which they prticularly are placed, and are now bowed before a force which they manifestly intended at first, by calling 30,000 regular troops to their aid in Paris, to have opposed, and hoped to conquer. The King, it is now said, will attempt to take the direction of the great national celebration into his hands, by imposing upon it something of the shape of a Court ceremonial, but it will be for the event to show whether this Citizen Monarch still possesses the magic wand by which he could twelve months ago lay the whirlwind of men's minds, and guide the storm of their passions."

When Diebitsch first marched upon Warsaw, he was at the head of 150,000 men, the very flower of the Russian army. On the 25th of February this army, headed by a General who had acquired more reputation than any Russian warrior since Suwarroff, and with 250 pieces of cannon, was beaten, after a long and most sanguinary conflict, by an army of Poles amounting to but 60,000 men of whom only 52,000 were regular troops, and with only 60 pieces of cannon. At Ostrolenka, too, about 30,000 Poles, or one-half of the army at Praga, withstood Diebitsch's army of 90,000, reinforced as it had been by the Guards, and fought it for two days, remaining in possession of the field of battle on the night that terminated the engagement, and causing the enemy three times their own loss. This is a proof of moral power over brute force, which equals anything that history presents on her most splendid records.

Russia and Poland.—A Berlin paper of the 28th ult. represents the situation of the Poles as extremely critical, the Russians having crossed the Vistula below Plock, and the corps of Generals Kreutz and Rudiger having effected a junction with the main army. It is, however, to be observed, that the Warsaw letters of the 23d ult. make no mention of any of these circumstances, and that the Berlin State Gazette of the 30th June is completely silent on the subject.

On the other hand, the Polish accounts from the theatre of war are of a gratifying nature. The insurrection of the Russo-Polish provinces is extending with great rapidity. Lithuania and Samogitia will soon be able to establish their independence, and to send Deputies to the National Diet at Warsaw. General Gielgud is at the head 40,000 men, and is proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coast. In Samogitia, 20,000 insurgents are under arms; and the Commander-in-chief has transmitted to the Government the report of a Victory gained by a party of the same gallant people in the province of Volhynia.

An account of a marvellous stenographic machine, invented by a young Italian of the name of Galli, now in England, is published in the London and provincial papers. The following is an account of its properties.

"One of its objects is to enable us to write faster than any system of short hand hitherto known, or any orator can speak. But this is not all. Many copies of a discourse, legibly written may be taken at the same time while it is rehearsing. It is played upon by the fingers, like a musical instrument, and the manuscript is rolled off a cylinder during the course of the writing. By employing it, a book may be copied while the reader is perusing it, and as fast as it can be read. The Judge on the bench may, by its means, take down the deposition of witnesses while his mind is intent upon the bearings of evidence. By a little habit even the blind may be made to use an instrument which will enable them to copy faster than any short-hand-writer. This ingenious machine has many other advantages, which, if realized according to the inventor's expectations, will produce great changes in our present system of written or telegraphic communications.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Duty of Postmasters.—The following extract of a letter from the Postmaster General settles most clearly and definitely a very important point, in relation to which the public has heretofore suffered grievously from the neglect of too many postmasters to comply with the law, and their instructions on the subject mentioned. The remedy to which the Postmaster General has decided that we are entitled, is in exact accordance with what we have long believed to be both the law and equity in the case and is thoroughly efficient and satisfactory. If postmasters do not give due notice *to the publishers,* in any case, that papers are not taken from their offices, they *are liable to pay the sum which would be due from the subscribers.*"

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY 1[illegible]

"*Gentlemen:* Your letter of the 8th inst. and one from E. T. Bridge, is received at this department; and the postmaster of Savage's Mills should be immediately written to on the subject.

"The duty of Postmasters is very plain upon the subject of which you speak, in the section of the seventeenth instruction of the office laws. *They are bound to give immediate notice to the publishers of newspapers which arrive at their offices and which are not taken out by the persons to whom they are directed. In case they neglect this duty, they are liable to pay the sum which would be due from the subscriber.* As to the right of postmasters to stop papers for the postage, as mentioned by Mr. [illegible] *does not accrue until after three months from the time before spoken of,* and it has reference only to papers sent during and after that time.

"I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. T. [illegible]

"Messrs. J. Emory and B. Waugh."

Chloride of Lime.—Whoever suffers inconvenience in his apartments, from the neighborhood of any impurity whatever, which cannot have removed immediately, in a few moments purify the atmosphere with him by sprinkling a few pinches of the exceedingly cheap article upon the floor. No offensive smell arise from any object in the room, the nearer he places the powder to it the better. In case this mode of using it should not be convenient, a spoonful of the chloride mixed in a large bowl or dish of greater the surface exposed the better. The common water will answer the same purpose. Such a mixture, standing in very sick rooms, even infected apartments has been known to purify the air completely, and prevent infection from taking the effect. It has also been employed on board slave-ships, on vessels stationed on sickly ports, where yellow fever and small pox was raging, with them, with great success. It has within two or three years been recommended by many of the physicians, and surgeons in public hospitals, by the Governments of some unhealthy stations, and by the Superintendants of Hospitals and Lazarettos throughout the world. We mention these well known facts for the purpose of calling attention to this important article through the ensuing sickly months of August and September.—*Cincinnati* [illegible]

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Shocco Springs, July 24th to his friend in this City.

"I really was sadly disappointed and hurt to hear you could not meet *me here* at the time promised. I came, and have been here nearly a week, enjoying myself as well as ever man did. You can form no idea how much pleasure we see; the ladies here comprize ladies of wealth, accomplishments, beauty, families of standing, and young gentlemen of intelligence and humor. I must not forget to think of it, to tell you that our old friend—— is again in all his glory. His freaks of conversation, pungent repartee, and forcible remarks, and gallant demeanor, render him an indispensable of "*sine qua non,*" to the Commonwealth of Shocco Springs, as a Virginia Monthly Court Lawyer to tell you. Beauty, you know, will render [illegible] interesting—Beauty, which, as Johnson says, overpowered the resolutions of the firm, and the sonings of the wise, roused the old sensibilities, subdued the rigorous to softness. This subdued beauty has been too plentiful at Shocco this season for me. It has dethroned all my reason, and [illegible] ed all its attributes by its irresistible form. But time passes pleasantly, and you must come and joy some of our walks with the ladies to the [illegible] and in the grove, join us, in a cotillion or [illegible] social chat, hear good music on the Piano [illegible] and then take a glass of Miss Johnson's [illegible] cream, before I go down to the sandy road [illegible] grounds and frog ponds of ——

Your friend and serv't."

The Supreme Court of the State has adjourned, and in our next we hope to publish a list of the Cases decided.—*Ral. Reg.*

We are gratified to find in the [illegible] Speech delivered recently at Charleston by Col. Drayton, the following elegant [illegible] ment to our State and some of her distinguished citizens. Truly, *laudari a viro laudato*

That North Carolina, so remarkable for [illegible] lican consistency and uniform adherence to [illegible] ciples of the Constitution and of Washington, [illegible] unmoved by the South Carolina excitement, [illegible] happy to find, and that she will remain so, [illegible] judging from the past, be doubted. With such [illegible] men and true, as Gaston, Macon, Owen and [illegible] thers, not to forget the chivalrous Stanley and [illegible] lamented Yancey, who have clung to our [illegible] as our best birthright, in all times of [illegible] and danger, there can be no fears of North Carolina. These distinguished men have differed, it is true, on political subjects, but *never when the Union was in question.*

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class [illegible]

Extra—for the Town of Wheeling, to be drawn in Wheeling, 31st August.

	SCHEME.	
1	Prize of	12,500 DOLLARS.
1	of	3,000 DOLLARS.
1	of	1,086 DOLLARS.
10	of	1,000 DOLLARS.
10	of	400 DOLLARS.
10	of	200 DOLLARS.
51	of	100 DOLLARS.

Many of 40's, 30's, 20's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4.

A great variety of Tickets by the package [illegible] ge Ticket always on hand. Distant adventurers enclosing the amount of $10 or upwards for Tickets need not pay the postage on their letters.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawing forwarded agreeable to direction.

Address to

B. W. HEWSON.

July 1831. Petersburg, [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

New Hanover County—Montesquieu W. Camp-
for Senate; Wm. S. Larkins and Wm. J. Wright,
for Commons. State of the Poll: Campbell 232, J. H.
Dawson 177. Commons: Larkins 432, Wright 297,
Edward B. Dudley 145, D McDuffie 102, —— Re-
dhead 73, —— Lee 67.

Randolph—Benjamin Elliott, S; A. Cunningham
and Jonathan Worth, C. State of the poll: Elliott
1, McCain 371. Commons: Cunningham 755,
Worth 734, Brower 706. [The successful candidates
do not treat.]

Guilford—John M. Dick, S; Allen Peebles and A-
Weaver, C.

Iredell—David F. Caldwell, S; Thomas G. Polk
and Richmond Pearson, C. all without opposition.

Town of Salisbury—Charles Fisher, without op-
position.

Mecklenburg—Henry Massey, S; John Hart and
James Dougherty, C.

Cabarrus—Christopher Melchor, S; D. M. Barrin-
ger and William McLean, C.

Lincoln—Daniel Hoke, S; Jacob Abernathy and
Henry Cansler, C.

Rutherford—John McEntire, S; James M. Webb
and Joseph Green, C.

Burke—Mark Britain, S; Alney Burgen and F. P.
Ross, C.

Person—Robert Vanhook, S; —— Sumner and
—— McGehee, C.

Caswell—James Kerr, S; Gwynn and Garland, C.

Halifax—Isham Matthews, S; Thomas Nicholson
and John R. J. Daniel, C.

Northampton—Jas T Hayley, S; Rich'd Crump
and John M. Moody, C.

Bertie—Geo. O Askew, S; Lewis Thompson and
Reid Outlaw, C.

Town of Edenton.—Sam'l T. Sawyer.

Gates——— Cooper, S; W. Stallings and ——
Hatch, C.

Washington—Samuel Davenport, S; Watrus Beck-
with and —— Swanner, C.

State of the poll in Orange: Commons: Mebane
Ellison 942, John Stockard 821, P. H. Mangum
and Samuel Holt 374, T. H. Taylor 276.

State of the poll in Chatham: Senate: Rencher
and George W Gholston 398. Commons: McQueen
Brooks 522, William Lindley 451, John Guthrie
and Mark Bynum 316, George Williams 101, F. Rol-
lins 1.

State of the poll in Anson: Commons: Morris 1081,
Cole 669, James Gordon 614.

It is a circumstance not less creditable to
the people of Richmond County, than to the
candidates, that the gentlemen elected to the
House of Commons did *not* treat. whilst the
successful candidates *did*. The temper-
ance cause could have no better assurance of
eventual success, than the spread of a practice
opposite of that which has so long prevail-
ed in our elections.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following is the Official statement of
the election in this District, from which it ap-
pears that Mr. Bethune's majority is 37, in-
stead of 9, as stated in our last:

	Bethune.	*Doherry.*
Richmond,	331	501
Anson,	291	938
Cumberland,	989	171
Moore,	668	312
Montgomery,	187	833
Robeson,	620	294
	3086	3049

In the Mecklenburg District, Henry W.
Connor is re-elected, by a majority of 854
votes over Bartlett Shipp.

Washington, N. C. August 20.

On Thursday last, the Sheriffs of the dif-
ferent Counties composing the Third Con-
gressional District, met at the Court House in
this Town, for the purpose of canvassing the
returns from the different elections. The fol-
lowing is the result:

Counties.	*Hall.*	*Lloyd.*
Washington,	87	397
Tyrrel,	69	383
Hyde,	284	254
Beaufort,	846	438
Pitt,	372	650
Edgecombe,	1286	230
	2944	2352
	2352	
Majority for Hall,	592	

Two elections not heard from.—*Union.*

The Delegation in the next Congress will
therefore be composed of the following gentle-
men, viz:

Wm. D. Barringer, Robert Potter,
Augustin Bethune, Abraham Rencher,
Wm. Branch, Wm. B. Shepard,
Daniel P. Carson, Aug. H. Shepperd,
Henry W. Conner, Jesse Speight,
Thomas H. Hall, Lewis Williams.
James J. McKay,

Messrs. Bethune, Branch, and McKay, are
new members.

A handsome Compliment.—The Norfolk
Herald, in announcing the re-election of the
Hon. Wm. B. Shepard to Congress, from the
Fayetteville District, in this State, says, "With-
out the least disparagement to Col. Wheeler,
whom, personally, we have been led to en-
tertain a very favorable opinion, we must be
permitted to remark, that the election of Mr.
Shepard by so decisive a majority, is a circum-
stance which does honor to the district. His
constituents have tried him, and found in him
a true and faithful representative. A friend
to the Administration, but more a friend to his
country—a lover of his party, but more a lover
of truth: in short, an honorable, independent,
high-minded man, and worthy to be the
representative of freemen."

A Post Office has recently been established
in Anson County, in this State, called Tin-
dale, of which Hardy W. Strickland, Esq.
is Postmaster.

Anti-Tariff Meeting.—It will be seen that
a meeting of the Citizens of this County and
Town will be held at the Court House on Fri-
day next, for the purpose of selecting Dele-
gates to the great Anti-Tariff Convention to
be held in Philadelphia on the 30th September,
inst. Similar meetings have been already
held in other parts of the State, and we observe
notices for several others. It is evident that
the entire policy of the country in relation to
the Tariff and Revenue Systems must be set-
tled at the next session of Congress; and no
public meeting so numerous, so talented, and

so respectable, as that at Philadelphia will be, will come to some determination that will have no little influence on the deliberations of Congress. Let all, therefore, who are opposed to the Tariff, attend the meeting on Friday.

The following notice has been handed to us for insertion:

FREE TRADE DELEGATION.

To the Citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland County.

While the good sense of the people of numerous Districts in the United States is prompting them to use the privilege of free American Citizens, by united efforts to restore the trade of the country to a wholesome and sound condition—and thereby to remove the causes of dissention and animosity which are rapidly increasing on this subject—will the people of Fayetteville and the Congressional Districts of North Carolina, in apathy submit the subject to others, and take no part in the measures best adapted to produce a satisfactory change? A general Delegation from all parts of the U. States is invited to meet at Philadelphia on the 30th September ensuing, to devise suitable and lawful measures to introduce and sustain a *Free Trade* system within these United States.

Citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland! Do you wish to see free trade in this country? unincumbered with restraints, vexations, and privations, and the various contrivances which so balance one against another, as to produce a dead calm, like the waters of a stagnant pool, without inlet or outlet?

If it seem good to you to lend your own strength to aid in bringing about a better state of things—then come forward and attend a meeting which is proposed by many citizens to be held on *Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House in this town*—either to elect Delegates to attend the Philadelphia Meeting, or to devise and propose in what manner Delagates may be chosen to represent a larger portion of the District than is enclosed within the bounds of our county.

A Free man of color, named Cozzens, was stabbed in Lower Fayetteville on Sunday, by another named Mitchell. The latter is from Raleigh, and has been but a short time in this place. He is now in jail, to await the issue of the wound, which will probably prove fatal.

Improvement.—The number of houses built, removed, and now building, is as great as could have been anticipated by the most sanguine. Until within a few days, however, they were small, and built without much regard to durability or elegance. Whilst it is to be regretted that any such occupy conspicuous places on our principal streets, it could hardly be avoided under the circumstances. So general was the destruction, that it was necessary to adopt the most expeditious modes of securing places for business. But we begin to see evidences of a more liberal scale of building.—The frames of several large stores have been raised, and the foundations of several two story brick buildings laid, and preparations making for the commencement of a number of others. We presume that not less than two or three hundred workmen have been added to our population, all of whom find employment at fair wages. There is an appearance of active business, greater probably than ever was witnessed in this place in the summer season.

We have been not a little amused at the various readings of Mr. Calhoun's Exposition by our brethren of the quill. One sees in it the doctrine of Nullification to the full extent; another is of opinion that it evades that question. One is sure that its object and tendency are to lead to civil war, disunion, and all their dreadful consequences; another, that it is our only hope of political salvation. With one it is orthodox; with another, heterodox. One thinks that it has gone beyond; and another that it has stopped short of, the public expectation. One opines that it seals his political fate; and another that it will be the stepping stone to higher honors. One thinks it too long, and another too short. In fine, no two of the tribe view it alike. The only point in which they all agree, is that it is written with extraordinary ability. For our part, we do exceedingly regret, as he of the Camden Journal supposes, that any doctrine advanced by Mr. Calhoun should be unpopular, because we think there is not just now any other individual combining all the great requisites, so prominently before the public, as to ensure the defeat of both Jackson and Clay; and because we think it essential to the prosperity of the country, and the purity of her institutions, that they should both be defeated. We see nothing in Mr. Calhoun's sentiments for which *we* would condemn him; but in his great leading principles we heartily concur. Our regrets arise from the apprehension that others will see nullification in them, which we think is not there; and that the consequence will be that our hopes of seeing him President must be deferred, at least.

If Mr. Calhoun's publication had come from Virginia, and had the sanction of Mr. Jefferson's or Mr. Madison's name, it would doubtless be impossible to discover any thing amiss in it But because it comes from South Carolina, and because a portion of the people of that State are nullifyers, and because the *word* nullification is unfashionable, it is every thing abominable. Let any one read the extracts from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, which we this day publish, and see how far beyond Mr. Calhoun those two distinguished men have gone in their claims for the reserved rights of the States. We do not wish to be understood as asserting the right of one State to *nullify* an Act of Congress, (which we consider the doctrine of nullification,) and we do not find it advanced by Mr. Calhoun. On the contrary, there is nothing there inconsistent with the purest love of country; nothing there which will prevent our giving to him our hearty support, should he be held up for the Presidency.

It is a remarkable circumstance, as it strikes us, who have come upon the stage at too late a day to have any contemporary knowledge of the subject, that the Alien and Sedition Laws have never been formally repealed by statute or declared unconstitutional by the Judiciary; and that they yet remain upon the statute book, repealed (or nullified rather) only by public opinion. The Columbia Telescope, to which we are indebted for this fact, considers it, (in connection with the fact that their *repeal* was no where declared to be the object of the opposition of that day) as an unanswerable argument for the nullity of any act of Congress, passed in direct contravention to the Constitution. The Telescope says,—

"When Virginia, (at first as furiously denounced as South Carolina *now* is,) triumphed, at last, and was hailed, by her repentant revilers, as the great savior of the Constitution—when, upon this doctrine, Mr. Jefferson and his follower, Mr. Madison, came into undisputed power and popularity—did they think it in any sort belonged to their principles to *repeal* the acts? Did they hold that a judgment of the Supreme Court was necessary to set them aside? No: they held that, as the acts were, in themselves, null and void, so no power, legislative, executive, or judicial, could make them either more or less binding. They were left upon the statute book."

It would be a singular coincidence, if Mr. Calhoun's Exposition should have the effect to place *him* in power and popularity. We have certainly heard of extraordinary cases of conviction of his correctness in our community, and if it has operated abroad as it has here, we are not so sure but that our first impressions of its injuring his prospects were erroneous.

Internal Improvement.—We think there are circumstances of recent occurrence in our State, which indicate a deeper interest in the doings of the Legislature than the people have been accustomed to feel for them; and when they are once fully aroused by the contemplation of its past neglect of the great cause of Internal Improvements, we cannot doubt that they will provide a remedy. The great difficulty in this State has heretofore been, to get the people to act, to procure a general expression of enlightened public opinion. The members of the Legislature are generally afraid to risk their popularity upon measures of doubtful policy; and those few who have projected plans of improvement, have not been sufficiently sustained by their fellow members. The able report of Mr. Fisher, a few years ago—the resolutions, year after year, by different members, in favor of Rail Roads from Fayetteville to the West—and even the proposal for an appropriation of a few thousand dollars to make an experimental Rail Road in this town—have all alike fallen upon deaf ears, simply because the PEOPLE have been inert, tamely submitting to whatever of good or evil their Legislators may do for them. We will not believe that such indifference can much longer prevail; if there were no other cause for hope, the all-engrossing question to be agitated at the ensuing session, would create an interest which will not again sleep, as we hope and believe. What, then, will be the result of this awakened feeling? Can there be a subject of more lasting concern, than the providing of good roads from the rich and fertile regions of Western North Carolina, to the Market Towns on the sea board? Until we make them, our strength and wealth are still doomed to be frittered away,—the one by emigration, and the other by expenses of transportation.

It is the interest of the Western and Cape Fear sections of the State, at least, and it ought to be, and we doubt not will sooner or later be, the acknowledged interest of the whole State, as it is the dictate of experience and common sense, to provide the very best means for the farmer to convey his produce to a market, *within* the State. To argue the point is needless, whilst there exist so many striking arguments in the stupendous works of our Sister States, executed and in progress of execution. Public opinion has too conclusively settled down in favor of Rail Roads upon all great thoroughfares, to require any reasoning upon the subject. It is the spirit of the age; and we trust that North Carolina will not much longer delay to fall in with it, but will undertake a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the West. We shall be forced into it in self defence: otherwise, we shall be undersold in every market. The planter in Western South Carolina, and he in Western Virginia, who can convey every article of surplus produce to market, for one per cent. of its value, will possess so manifest an advantage over him of Western North Carolina, who can get only a few leading articles to market, and they at a cost of fifty per cent. that we shall be sooner or later forced into measures of self defence. Let us begin in time, then. The means are not wanting. The credit of the State is ample for the procurement of any required sum.—And under present circumstances, whilst there is so much fear of the failure of private enterprizes of any kind, and so little available capital to invest in them, we hold it to be a paramount duty of the Legislature to set the example; to strain its energies and its credit to the extremest length rather than leave us longer in a condition merely of existence, without the capacity for material improvement. The next Legislature will be more than ordinarily intelligent; and we look to it, if its time is not too much occupied with the subject of Convention, for a movement upon this important subject. We would appeal to it as the last hope of the State; we would urge upon it every consideration of individual and of public wealth and power; every feeling of State pride. We would point its members to the every-day exhibition of their sons deserting the land of their birth, the domestic fire side, the graves of their ancestors, in search of a land where toil meets with its appropriate reward, and where they can see *their* children grow up with an assurance of something better than a bare existence.

NULLIFICATION—*Origin of the Doctrine.*

In the year 1799, the Legislature of Kentucky, having under consideration the Alien and Sedition laws, agreed to certain resolutions which had been drawn up by Mr. *Jefferson*, transmitted to Mr. John Breckenridge, and by him introduced into the legislature on the 10th of Nov. 1798. In these resolutions are found the following words.

"That the principle and construction contended for by sundry of the State Legislatures, that the General Government, is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism, since the *discretion* of those who administer the government, and not the *constitution*, would be the measure of their powers.

"That the several states who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and *that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under the color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy.*"

So far Mr. Jefferson stands sponsor for the doctrine.

Next as to Mr. Madison.

In the same year the legislature of Virginia adopted a report and resolutions on the same subject. They were introduced by *John Taylor* of Caroline, but it is understood that they were written by Mr. *Madison*. Indeed they most generally go by his name. The resolution relating particularly to the Alien and Sedition laws, as drawn up by Mr. *Madison*, and offered by Mr. Taylor was in these words:

"That the good people of this Commonwealth having ever felt, and continuing to feel, the most sincere affection to their brethren of the other states, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the Union of all, and the most scrupulous fidelity to that constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness, the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other states, in confidence, that they will concur with this Commonwealth in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional, *and not law, but utterly null and void, and of no force or effect*, and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each for co-operating with the state, in maintaining unimpaired, the authorities, rights, and liberties, reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Such was the resolution as drawn by *Madison* and introduced by *Taylor*. On Mr. *Giles's* suggestion that the words in Italics should be omitted, and that the Assembly should only declare the Alien and Sedition laws unconstitutional, Mr. Taylor assenting, the words were stricken out, and in that shape the resolution was passed.

These facts we obtain from the Richmond Enquirer, and they go to show clearly what were the individual opinions of *Jefferson* and *Madison* on this subject. The only difference between them is, that the former declared what the rightful remedy was; the other was for applying that remedy at once. The one maintained that a *nullification by the State Sovereignties of all unauthorized acts done under the color of that instrument* [the constitution] *was the rightful remedy:*—the other, that the Alien and Sedition laws were unconstitutional, *and not law, but utterly null and void, and of no force or effect.*—Georgia Journal.

Price of North Carolina Tobacco in Richmond.—The following communication appears in the last N. C. Oxford Examiner. A purchase of this description will be the means of raising the character of our market, and inviting more of the North Carolina tobacco to Richmond.—*Richmond Compiler.*

"If you think it would be any encouragement to tobacco growers, you may state in your paper the sale of a hogshead of tobacco, made in this county by Allen Williams, which was sold in Richmond, Va. the 23d ult. for $21 75 per 100 lbs. The tobacco was very fine, and sold privately to a manufacturer. It weighed 1,473, and brought 320 dolls. 37. I think Granville cannot be beaten by the State.

American Claims on France adjusted.—Our readers will recollect, that under Napoleon's ridiculous Berlin and Milan decrees, several vessels, the property of subjects of the United States, were seized by the French, and burnt, or condemned as prizes, between the years 1805 and 1812. For these outrages the American Government, through Mr. Warden, its Consul General in France, demanded reparation of the French Government, but notwithstanding the energetic perseverance of Mr. Warden, Napoleon protracted the negotiation until his own dowfall. The application was renewed on the accession of Louis XVIII, and continued to be pressed on the Government of Charles X, and again renewed under that of Louis Philippe. This long pending negotiation has at length been brought to a close. The French Government has agreed to pay as an indemnity to the subjects of the U. States, for their loss of property above mentioned, 25,000,000 francs, exactly one million sterling. The original sum claimed was 60,000,000 francs, £2,400,000 sterling.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING formed a connection in business under the firm of *YARBROUGH & RAY*, have taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, 6 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where they have just received and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Their present Stock consists in part of the following articles, viz.

125 pieces cotton Bagging,
1 bale seine and bagging Twine,
75 coils bale Rope,
2 hhds. prime green Copperas,
100 sides sole Leather,
40 kegs FF and FFF Powder, Dupont's,
100 ditto cut Nails, (assorted)
15 tons Swede and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, assorted,
40 boxes 8x10 and 10x12 window Glass,
25 kegs White Lead
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugar,
50 bags Porto Rico and Cuba Coffee,
750 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
½ barrel Mapes' fancy Tobacco,
Madeira and Malaga Wine, Imperial, G[illegible]powder and Hyson Tea, red Lead, Spanish Brown, [illegible]ellow Ochre, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw Plates, cutting Knives, Scythe Blades, Trace Chains, fur and wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

RICH'D. F. YARBROUGH.
DAVID A. RAY.

N. B.—The highest market price paid at all times for Produce. Y. & R.

August 24, 1831. 42-3[illegible]

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them for

DAVID A. RAY.

[illegible] *August* [illegible] 1w.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 8 to 9, Corn 65 to 70, Wool 23, Cotton 7 to 8, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 a 9, Coffee 11 a 13, Molasses 30, Wheat [illegible]

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Aug. 17, Schooner Dime, from Kingston, Jamaica.

CLEARED, Brig Mentos, for St. Croix.

To Country Merchants and Planters.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steamboat Company having large and commodious Wharfs and Ware Houses in Campbellton, their Agent in Fayetteville will receive and forward Produce to Wilmington, and Goods from Wilmington for Country Merchants and others, free of Storage, Wharfage and Commissions, if shipped in the Company's boats.

All Goods and Produce landed on the Company's Wharf in Wilmington, and shipped on board the Company's boats, will be free of wharfage and storage. Produce stored in the Company's Warehouses, and not shipped by their boats, will be charged two thirds rates.

JOHN CRUSOE, Fayetteville,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT, Wilmington,
Agents.

Fayetteville, 22 August, 1831. 42-2[illegible]

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

NO. 220 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Marble Building, New York, where has been sold & paid prizes of $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, 8,000 dolls., &c. &c., amounting to MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

☞ IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

LIST of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.

August 31.—Extra 25.—Capitals $15,000, $5,000. Tickets $4.—66 Numbers.—10 drawn.

Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 88
Warranted to draw 34

Sept. 7—Class 9—$20,000—Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets, 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

Sept. 14—Extra 26—$20,000. Tickets 4 dls. 66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets, 88
Warranted to draw 34

Sept. 21—"GRAND MAMMOTH"—Extra 18—Capitals 50,000 dolls., 40,000, dolls. 30,000 dolls., 20,000 dolls., 10,000 dols., &c. &c.—36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots. Tickets 16 dolls.

Packages of Wholes, containing 12 tickets, 192
Warranted to draw 81 60

Sept. 28—Extra 27—$20,000.—Tickets $5. 60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

Bank notes current in *any* part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets.

I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia.

The 'Lottery Herald' is published by the Subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks, Price Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis, if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
July 20. New York.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Washington, two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form,) one to be entitled

The Mechanic's Register;

THE OTHER

The Farmer's Register.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each, one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register—the other The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices, as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life, enable them to give practical and useful information.

☞The price of these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap *newspaper* within the reach of *every* citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it was intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fireside of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates, it will embody important state papers in a convenient form for preservation.—The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet: thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, *in a pamphlet form.* As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, August 8.

POETRY.

The following little Poem is worthy of the author, whose elegance and pathos we have so often had occasion to admire. It is copied from "*Gems of Modern Sculpture, with illustrative lines, by S. K. Hervey, Esq.*" just published in London. These verses are on Westmacott's Psyche.—*N. Y. American.*

"They wove bright fables in the days of old!
When reason borrow'd fancy's painted wings;
When truth's clear river flowed o'er sands of gold,
And told, in song, its high and mystic things!
And such the sweet and solemn tale of her,
The pilgrim-heart, to whom a dream was given
That led her through the world—Love's worshipper,
To seek, on earth, for him whose home was heav'n!
As some lone angel, through night's scattered host,
Might seek a star which she had loved—and lost!
In the full city—by the haunted fount—
Through the dim grotto's tracery of spars—
'Mid the pine temples on the moonlit mount,
Where silence sits, to listen to the stars—
In the deep glade, where dwells the brooding dove—
The painted valley—and the scented air—
She heard far echoes of the voice of Love,
And found his footstep's traces every where!
But never more they met!—since doubts and fears,
Those phantom-shapes that haunt and blight the earth,
Had come 'twixt her, a child of sin and tears,
And that bright spirit of immortal birth;—
Until her pining soul and weeping eyes
Had learnt to seek him only in the skies,—
Till wings unto the weary heart were given,
And she became love's angel-bride—in heaven!"

THE LETTER H TO ITS COCKNEY ENEMIES.

Whereas, by you I have been driven
From House, from Home, from Hope, from Heaven,
And placed by your most learned society
In Evil Anguish, and Anxiety;
And used, without the least pretence,
With Arrogance and Insolence;
I hereby ask full restitution,
And beg you'll change your elocution.

ANSWER.

Whereas we've rescued you, ingrate!
From Hell, from Horror, and from Hate,
From Horseponds, hanging in a Halter,
And consecrated you in Altar;
We think you need no restitution,
And shall not change our elocution.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses and, are well prepared to receive Cotton and other Produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 35-2m.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

31 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

A. TORRENCE

MAY be found at the Planter's Hotel. His former customers will confer a peculiar favour by letting him hear from them, with the Cash enclosed and *postage paid*, immediately.

June 12. 32tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags.

JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at present at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, (former State Bank,) where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place. He will also attend to the sale of a quantity of

Sound and Alum SALT.

July 26—tf

600 Bushels WHITE CORN, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 20. 37tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.	Flower of Sulphur,
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine,	Role do.
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,	Turmeric, powdered,
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,	Emory, coarse and fine,
Pearl Sago, Calomel,	Nitric Acid,
Quicksilver, Quassia,	Muriatic do.
Saffron, English and meadow,	Sulphuric do.
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,	Aloes, socot: and barb.
Extracts of Hyosciamus, Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.	Antimony,
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, & Benzoic,	Armenian Bole,
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,	Allspice, and Pepper,
Ditto Cinnamon,	Arrow Root,
Aquafortis,	Anniseed, &c.
Oils, olive, lamp, almond, Harlem, &c.	Arsenic, powdered,
Sugar of Lead,	Annatto,
White and blue Vitriol,	Alum,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,	Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Soda and salts Tartar,	Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
Phosphate of Soda,	Madder opt.
Phosphites,	Manna opt.
Phosphorus,	Senna leaves,
Patent Medicines,	Mustard, best English,
Lancets, Evans's, crown, spring and common,	Castor Oil,
	Surgical Instruments,
	Dentist's do.
	Hull's patent Trusses,
	Common do.
	Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
	Mace and Cloves,
	Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
	Fine Sponge,
	Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

July 13. 36tf.

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,

Received on consignment and for sale by

THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
At the Public Depository.

Fayetteville, July 20. 37*tf*.

COTTON CARDS.

8 Boxes Whittemore's No. 10, Cotton Cards, just received and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

At the Store of W. W. Williams, Haymount.

July 3. 35tf.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

Auction Sale of Dry Goods.

JOHN H. BUTLER having determined to remove from Fayetteville, will, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., offer at Auction his *entire stock*, which consists of a full and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

Terms on the day of sale, which will be liberal. Country Merchants and others, who wish to buy, will do well to attend this sale, as bargains will no doubt be sold. Meantime, families who wish to be supplied are invited to call and examine the Stock, as it is his determination to offer them at the most *reduced* prices.

WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.

Ashe Buildings, Fayetteville, Aug. 2. 394t

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS opened the next door to his Old Stand, on Person street, where he is now receiving from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz.

Loaf Sugar,	Cordials, assorted,
Brown do.	Scotch Herrings,
Coffee,	Mustard and English do.
Gunpowder, Young Hyson, And Imperial, } TEAS.	Seidlitz and Soda } Powders.
Scotch Barley,	Superior Spanish Cigars,
Race Ginger, ground do.,	Maccoboy and Scotch } SNUFF,
Pepper and Alspice,	Chewing Tobacco,
Alum and Saltpetre,	Phosphorus Lights,
Cloves and Mace,	Rose and Cologne Water,
Nutmegs and Cassia,	Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Starch and Tamarinds,	Oil of Lemon,
Preserved Ginger,	Do. Cinnamon,
Soda Biscuit,	Do. Peppermint,
Bunch Raisins,	Essence of Peppermint,
Soft shell Almonds,	Rose Soap, &c.
Palm Nuts and English Walnuts,	Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Filberts,	Bateman's Drops and British Oil,
Superior Lime Juice,	Cream Tartar and Camphor,
Cogniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,	Castor Oil,
Holland Gin,	A large assortment of Crockery and Hardware,
Port and Madeira } WINES,	Toys, assorted,

And a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES.

Fayetteville, August 1. 39-3t.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf.

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S. James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

RPH'M BOUND.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business, They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of Thomas Fuller & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the Concern will please present them for payment, and those indebted will please make payment to Thomas Fuller, who will settle the same.

THOMAS FULLER,
JONES FULLER.

July 25. 38tf.

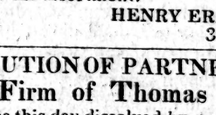
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in the Brick Building, next door east of Mr. W. Whitehead's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He hopes his friends will come so prepared, as to make it unnecessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.

☞His Manufacturing Establishment is conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with despatch.

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B. All persons owing me by note or account, are requested to make payment without delay, as my losses by the late fire have been such as to render a speedy settlement of my accounts absolutely necessary.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from a general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Cheap Dry Goods.

NOBLE, M'KEE & Co.

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, to their assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, that they have this day opened in the House on Hay street *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown; on examination, it will be found to consist of a *variety of fashionable and desirable GOODS*, suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate:

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are beautiful,
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velveteens,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to offer Goods for *Cash or Country Produce*, on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & Co.

Fayetteville, June 24. 34tf.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Stores, large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings, a large two story frame Building, occupied as a Warehouse, well calculated for storing cotton. Also those two unfinished two story brick Stores, on Dick street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Fayetteville, June 28. 34tf.

DR. J. H. DICKSON,

BEGS leave to announce to the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken an office in McRae's Long Building, two doors East of the Post Office, where, or at the Planter's Hotel, he may usually be found by those who may require his professional services.

July 26. 38tf.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making out an order for an additional supply, and can furnish any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

EAGLE & PHŒNIX HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid Hotel, situated on Broad street, in the midst of business, and in the immediate vicinity of the great avenues to the city, from the South, North, and East, is now rapidly progressing toward completion, and is offered for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st of October next.

☞The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,

Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H. C.

Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38tf0.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher.

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families and others who may avail themselves of this Work. Likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Cloths that have received iron mould, grease, paint, &c. &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs, Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair paper, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way house between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business heretofore.

June 28. 34tf.